WINTER IN NASSAU-III. Nassau, March 15 .- Having attempted to give some slight idea of the history of this place, I would like now to talk about what I have seen here since my arrival, in January last.

A VISIT TO FORT CHARLOTTE. To the westward of the town, on a considerable ele-vation overlooking the sea, is situated Fort Charlotte. Long, low walls, black with age and salt-sea air, running parallel with the shore, marked our first approach. Arrived at the entrance, we gave our permit to the sentry, who detailed a companion to act as guide. Crossing the new unused meat by a drawbridge more picturesque in name than in reality, we entered the main fortress, which looks quite as if it might contain all the Mysteries of Udolpho, though, to my chagrin, I found nothing more uncanny than spiders. Down dark, crazy, crumbling stairways, through long corridors, we made our way, seeing only by the "light of the lantern dimly burning." Occasionally, we met with ventilating shafts through which the sunlight flashed upon us with the suddenness n. There are a great number of subterranean rooms, which I learned were meant as refuges for the people in times of danger. One larger than the others, and differing from them by a half-decayed board flooring (the others have none), was designed for the Governer and his family. There is a secret passage connecting this fort with the old-time residence of the Governors. It is now partially choked up and wholly impracticable. One of the stone powder-magazines took fire, I am told, some few years since; and, though the concussion made me apprehend an earthquake, the fort itself was not materially injured.

A most singular fact about Fort Charlotte is that it is cut, not built, out of the solid rocky elevation on which it stands. Lest I should appear to touch upon the marvelous, I will remind my friends that coral rock, of which this island consists, is, when first exposed to the air, so soft as to be readily cut with a saw, although at the surface it is quite hard enough to strike fire with a flint. But, even then, it must have taken long and arduous labor to have excavated the labyrinth of arched and often winding subterranean passages which I explored.

This fortress protects the western entrance to the harbor, which is also guarded by an open water battery. Fort Charlotte was creeted in 1708; and so great was the

batch if it were built of dollars. There are, beside this, its Fincastle and Montagu, but they are neither of m remarkable. While on the subject of fortifications, would be well, perhaps, to allude to those " wooden alis" which have long been England's securest ram-

I think we have all of us heard at least once in our live that Britannia rules the waves, and Britons never, never will be slaves. As the former assertion has been generally orne out by history, it was with considerable interest that I visited for the first time an English man-of-war. There have been three here all Winter-the Eclipse, the Dart, and the Lapwing (of Lillian memory). The men of the first had prepared a little evening entertainment for their officers and themselves, and I considered myself fortunate in being one of a few outsiders invited to attend. After rowing six miles, we came upon the Eclipse, anchored off Salt Cay. Arrived on board, we were made welcome by the comnander and his wife, and soon found ourselves seated in the theater improvised for the occasion on deck, and sclosed with awnings. What with the officers, and marines, and ourselves, there was quite an audience, as I ame aware when the applause went around. ghts being all on or about the stage. I had no other means of judging of the number present. The stage curtain was quite a gorgeous affair. I was puzzled to locate the painted scene thereon, till a neighbor suggested a pot-pourri of Vesuvius and Drachenfels, with a piece of the Coliseum thrown in. The play was the " Rough Diamond," and I was as much entertained as if I had been at Wallack's. The fair sex was represented by boys, as n Shakespeare's time, and the male parts not played by girls, as is so much the fashion nowadays. Lady Evergreen, the country lass, was personated by a fresh-com plexioned sailor-bey, whose unmistakable bass voice was the only incongruity. The part of Lord Plato, husband of the Refined Being, was taken by a man who I was told did not know how to read. He had to learn quite a lengthy ble, replete with heavy moral sentiments, by dint of hearing it repeated again and again. I do not know who taught him. I am glad to say that he did very well

After the play, we saw some good dancing; a tall, wellade marine from Green Erin appeared upon the stage and executed a horn-pipe with admirable skill and spirit. There was dancing worth seeing, which is more than one can say of the painful antics of professional cers. After this, a man and woman in Irish costume danced a breakdown, singing, "Oh, charming udy Callaghan." The whole was to conclude with the singing of the National Anthem, so the programme informed us; but, as the minstrels were rather tedious, and fun of that kind is always dreary, we retired to the ander's cabin, where we had a capital supper, and shortly afterward returned to our hotel.

The Eclipse is a long, narrow vessel, formed for speed, and heavily armed. She has all the modern improvements in armament and machinery; her engines took the wize at the last Paris Exposition. What I noticed board. Her deck is swept every three hours, though I do not believe it ever needs it.

On shipboard, one is generally regaled with every disagreeable odor in the calendar by turns. There is nothing of the kind, however, on board the Eclipse, and, if eleapliness be next to godliness, she must stand bigh in grace. Her captain, although a strict disciplinarian shows the greatest kindness and humanity to those under his command. When he sees the sentry on duty, pacing up and down the little bridge above the ship's deck in the hot noonday sun, he sends for him to come down and walk in the shade. The other day, a man fell from one of the masts, and was badly hurt. When he had been taken to the hospital, the captain, thinking he would be lonely with none but strange faces about him, sent a companion to take care of him. As all orders come through the lieutenant, such little kind attentions are credited to him. I heard of them quite incidentally, and mentioned them as straws which show the way the wind blows.

The African once more. I cannot say too much of the admirable treatment the colored people receive here. Not only do they enjoy equal civil rights, but, what is quite as important, just and kindly usage at the hands of the superior race. There is no desire to prevent their attaining to any development of which they are capable.
To use a homely, but expressive phrase, there is no attempt to "put them down." In church, they sit just where they choose, and are not penned up in the farthest corner of the gallery, and only tolerated there, as is done in very many churches in New-England. When I went to the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral here, I was not a little surprised to see some of the best pews occupied by colored persons, and still more so when I noticed that the altar boys were black, white, and yellow, respectively. It is equally the case in all churches here I am told. There is, I know, a Ritualist clergyman, whose congregation consists exclusively of colored people, who take immense satisfaction in church banners, candles, and proressions, if they do not appreciate the more material

points of his teaching.

I was the other day most forcibly reminded of the difference between the general feeling toward the Blacks here and in the States. The Scotch Presbyterians held a church festival in the open air, and, passing near, I went in, attracted by the merry voices of children and the picturesque aspect of some fruits, relics of a recent hurricane, hung with innumerable gay banners for this festive occasion. Wandering among the crowd, I found the best society of the city well represented, without anyone's having dreamed of excluding the colored portion of the kirk's congregation, or getting up a separate entertainment for them. I then thought of a very lady-like mulatto giri who went to Sunday-School in my own village in the States, and recalled to mind that her White classmates never thought of allowing her to share their pic-nics and festivals. When their teacher asked the class to her house for a holiday, she was obliged, out of regard for their refined Caucasian feelings, to tell the colored pupil to come by herself on another day, although she was much the best scholar of them all, and consequently most deserving of the heliday. Here is a little island which might well give a lesson to those who stand in such fear of the effects of enfranchising the Blacks. Side by side with a couple of thousand Whites are ten thousand negroes, poor and ignorant, with some notable exceptions, but for the most part inoffensive. law-abiding people. They excite no apprehensions, and

The lowest and most ignorant have a prevailing disposition to pilfer, but are not prone to any more violent vices. The prevailing rule that the outward is an expression of the inward appears to have many exceptions among them. A gardener, so black and hideous as to be quite appalling, came to us about some trees and plants se wanted to buy of him. Instead of looking to his own pecuniary advantage, as he was wretchedly poor, he advised us not to get anything of the kind, for various good reasons which he explained to us. Perceiving that the negro here gives no offense, and receives none, I am inclined to ask what is the reason that in America we have so much trouble of which he is the innocent cause. Is it not perhaps that under the British rule there is a greater

confidence in the execution of the laws: that on the one hand the Whites feel secure from aggression on the parof the : lacks, however numerous; and, on the other, the Blacks know that they will be protected by the laws just as well as the Whites, and that they have nothing to fear from mob violence, and that scenes like the New-York riots would be impossible? The natural aversion that so many of us feel toward the negro is not, I think, merely on account of his dark skin, as so many Abelition orators have urged. A really fine face loses little in being reproduced in bronze, while a white skin would, it seems to me, only make the hideousness of the native African more apparent. Since Slavery is abolished in America, the only remaining question concerning the negro ap-pears to be, How far will a civil equality tend to the discomfiture of the White population? From what I see here. I should say not at all.

And I do not say this from an exalted opinion of the African population of this island. On the contrary, so far as I can judge from a limited knowledge of them, the majority are entirely devoid of industry, energy, or ambition. Considered en masse. I should be inclined to class them with that son Jack mentioned in certain classical melodies as " not very good, nor yet very bad."

The Blacks, I need scarcely say, do not mix in society

with the Whites any more than elsewhere.

On the occasion of Government balls, when all holding offices of trust are invited, it occasionally happens that one or two colored people are of the number; but that of course troubles no one. On the last Queen's Birthday, a Black woman, wife of an official, was present at the ball, and created, quite unconsciously, some diversion. A gentleman holding a high office in the colony astonished his fair friends (as he intended to) by asking Ethiopia to be his partner in the lancers. She was nothing loth; but, as they took their places, their ris-à-ris abreptly disappeared to return no more. Don Quixote went in some haste to get another, and returned with the most elegant woman in the colony, who was quite too polite to make any ob-

When rallied on his performance, he said that "the Black woman wanted to dance as much as anybody, and no one had asked her." But I suspect the real reason to have been that he was fond of his joke.

There are settlements of negroes at intervals all throughout New-Providence. Grantstown, the most flourishing, has two fine stone churches; but the people live in houses, or rather huts, that are just better than Many of the women have little tables in front of their

doors, on which their wares are displayed for sale. These generally consist of a bunch of sugar-cane, a few pawpaws, and two or three ginger crackers; altogether, it reminds one of children playing at keeping store. Foy Hill, a neighboring settlement, is principally tenanted by native Africans rescued from a slaver.

Quite a number of Black people have been wrecked here

in slave-ships; some no longer than ten years ago. About half that time since, a Spanish slave ship being heard of in the vicinity, a British man-of-war went out to reconnolter, and, coming in sight, gave chase. The Spaniard hoisted all sail, and ran before the wind, but was overtaken near Hole-in-the-Wall, the south point of Abaco, and the slaves brought to Nassau-slaves no longer There they were billeted around among the inhabitants, given clothes, and taught to work. Another slaver was pursued near the same time, but succeeded in reaching the Spanish Main. There are seven different races of Africans on this island. NASSAU JAIL

is a large, handsome building, surmounted by a cupola, that commands a view of the entire island from sea to sea. Several years ago, the old jall proving too small, the Bahama Legislature appointed commis sioners to erect a new one; and I can only wish that all other prisons might be like it. Every cell is arched, contains 800 cubic feet of air, and has three different modes of ventilation: 1st, By a large grated window; 2d, By another grating, two feet by six inches, between that and the floer, also opening out of doors; and, lastly, by a ventilator in the door, opening into the large hall, which crosses the building at right angles. In the center of this hall is a quadrangle, extending to the roof; an iron stairway in each cerner; on one side a pulpit. The men prisoners were out in the field at work; so we visited the female department, where we saw nearly a dezen sulky-looking Black women, dressed in sail cloth, with caps of the same, standing in a line. The very kindly, sensiblelooking colored matron received us, and, after showing me their cells, which were like every other part of the me their cells, which were like every other part of the prison, clean and comfortable, said, in reference to her charges, "Humanity won't allow us to treat them as they deserve," which seemed a very good maxim to act upon. If the constituted bedies of his republic, of all the constituted to his administration, and in all the localities submitted to his administration, and the collider is submitted to his administration and the collider is submitted to his administration. AGRICULTURE.

A great part of the island has apparently no soil. I saw a field of bananas growing, as I thought, out of the solid rock; but found on inquiry that the roots were able to penetrate through its fissures and crannies, and find nourishment where none is visible. There are, however, parts of the island where the soil is tolerably abundant; but, as modern agricultural implements are almost unknown and rotation of crops not practiced, the land soon exhausts itself—and this with hundreds of loads of sea-weed on neighboring beaches and guano on near islands. Roses grow in private gardens with a luxuriance I

never saw equaled. All our most delicate hot-house and tea-roses, that at home give us not a half-dezen blossoms in a twelve-month, here grow in grace and revel in beauty, loaded with blossems all the year round.

Oleanders, white and red, are seen everywhere, far out-topping the modest cots near which they sometimes

A curious eactus, with a thick, triangular leaf-leaf bright green and two feet long-appears occasionally on old walls-sometimes on trees. An old stone chimney that I passed was completely covered with this peculiar plant. They call it the night-blooming cereus, and say it has a mass of fragrant flowers in May; but I do not think it is what we call by that name in the North. There are

wild flowers at this season.

The tamarind and logwood have been airing their cellow blosoms; but now the orange-flowers have come, and the whole island is bathed in their luxurious

and the whole island is bathed in their luxurious fragrance.

THE LILLIAN.

One day last month, I went over the Lillian; and, though once she may well have been "airy, fairy Lillian," as the lastreate sings, she is in a melancholy state now. Her oscillating double engine (an unusually fine one) has been saved by a coat of paint, and will, I suppose, constitute her chief value when sold. One man has charge of her, and remains on board all the time. He received us very civily, and showed us everywhere. Pointing out the dilapidated condition of the main deck, he gave the well-known facts of the capture in the following words: "She wasn't let slip any coal, so they cut away all that you see for fuel, and almost made a wreck of her to get out of the harbor, and she had n't but just got out a bit when a man-o'-war overtook her just as the schooner was a-coaling of her." And, to be sure, the placky fellows had made firewood of their state-rooms and a great part of the main-deck. It grieves me to see the Lillian rusting at anchor when she might be doing good service against the Spaniard, but for the interference of Nassau, "quantum mutates ab uno" have changed from that one crewhile the fast ally of rebels and their active co-

THE SQUATTER WAR IN VIRGINIA. DETAILS OF THE LATE BATTLE AND RETREAT

A correspondent of The Baltimore American gives the following details of the root of negro squatters on a farm near Hampton, Va., March 21: The difficulty occurred on a farm about three inlies out from Hampton, known as the Celey Smith farm. It has been settled on by the colored people durling and since the war, and has since been occupied by them. The farm was in charge of Dr. William Vanghan, who was the administrator of the estate, and who soid it to a man in Massachusetts named J. W. Blackmore. The latter was going to use it for raising truck. He sent a man down to put up hulldings on the place, but the colored squatters railied and drove them off, saying they had been placed there by the Government, and would not leave unless ordered to do so by the Government. The Deputy Sheriff, who is a colored man, was sent out to talk with them and try and convince them of the foily of their conduct, but they were not in a humor to listen to his ndvice, and told him to leave the premises or they would shoot him. He returned to hampton and reported these facts to Capt. Thiow, the Sheriff, who determined if possible to serve the processes. He then collected a posse of men, some 40 or 50 in mmber, and started for the seene of the disturbance. The party left Hampton about 94 o'clock a. m. for the farm, but before arriving there, and when about half a mile distant, the Sheriff thought it advisable to make a last appeal to them to leave the farm in peace. He accordingly rode on alone, and was met by a large crowd of men, women, and children, who seemed very much excited, and not disposed to listen to anything reasonable. The Captain spent hearly an hour in talking to them, telling them what the law was, and advising them to comply. They would not listen to him, and made a rush for his horse, and threatened to kill him. He then returned to where he had left his posse, and stated that, as near as he could judge, there were about 165 men, and nearly as many women, armed with all sorts of weapons, from a finit-lock musket to a A correspondent of The Baltimore American A correspondence of The Determine A International Street for the root of negro squatters on a farm near Hampton, Va., March 21: The difficulty occurred on a farm about three miles out from Hampton to Hampton, and no one was hirt. There were some 50 or 60 chots fired. The negroes are in possession of the farm and are intrenching themselves, and they say they are prepared to die there rather than leave. They sent to Norfolk, we are informed, and purchased a keg of pow-der and a keg of old builets, and are well prepared for defense.

THE SAN DOMINGO QUESTION.

LETTER FROM GEN. TATE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, you inform us that the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, by a majority of 4 to 3, agreed to report the San Domingo treaty, with the recommendation that it be

You "presume" that the objections of the majority of the Committee to the adoption and to the ratification of this treaty are those which you have impartially pointed out from time to time, viz.:

"1. That a party of revolutionists opposed to President Bacz are rallying with the cry against annexa-

"2. That the annexation of San Domingo makes necessary that of Hayti, whose ruling anarchists are, along with their Dominican ally, Cabral, the enemies of the United States;

"3. That the debt of San Domingo is nearer ten millions than two millions, as stated; "4. That forbearance is a necessary element in the

calculations of the United States, with regard to a people too insular not to be sensitive to the idea of suddenly making themselves over to a foreigner. The memory, you further remark, of Spain's "calamitous attempt at annexation brought about in part by the same President Baez, who now offers to

tone and adds a point to these objections." And you conclude in expressing the hope "that the Senate will try the case at issue carefully, as it involves not so much a matter of desirability as of time and manner, and that it will be decided from no partisan point of

the United States the vote of San Domingo, gives a

I agree with you with regard to this last hope expressed as to the impartiality of the Senate. But allow me to say that we don't agree upon the rationality and the justness of the objections which you presume have been formed by the majority of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

THE SPANISH ATTEMPT AT ANNEXATION. First of all, it was Santana, the embittered and irreconcilable Tenemy to 1 President Bacz, and not President Baez himself, who made the treaty of annexation with Spain and delivered over to that country the sovereignty of the Dominican Republic. It was then the opponents of President Bacz who were in power, the same who to-day sympathize with or make part of the revolutionists now headed by Cabral. They had applauded the arrival of the Spaniards, and the entire country opened its arms and welcomed them as its intended benefactors. They expected, with the Spanish intended benefactors. They expected, with the Spanish Administration, order, respect to person and property, security at home, consideration abroad, labor organized, industry developed, credit established, and, in fine, happiness and general prosperity. But, instead of this, military rule was introduced, with all its consequences, its despotism, its oppressive and brutal discipline. The Dominican citizens were no longer addressed as citizens, but as nuggers, and their wives often insulted in the streets by the Spanish solders; justice became expensive to obtain and beyond their reach, taxation was augmented in order to meet the expenses of that costly and rulmons. Administration, local traditions were despised and disparaged, and the great ameliorations promised at the outset to the Dominican population were nowhere to be seen but in the pempous declarations of those descendants of the Cid, who preceded and followed the San Domingo-Spanish annexation. An Administration so false and so hostile to the interests of the Dominicans could not long maintain itself before the good sense and judgment of the people. They arose first partially, and, so to speak, timuly. But encouraged by the help which they received from the Haytians through the frontier, and incited also by the repeated famils of the Spaniards, who, more and more proud and blustering, disseminated

plushed and irremediable fact.

THE ANEXATION VOTE IN SAN DOMINGO.

This experience of a foreign dominion in that country made me suppose, at first, that it would have been difficult to ever instruct the Dominion people upon their resistable interests in regard to their future relations

nowhere yet has any marked opposition been made to its realization.

Is it rational, then, according to these positive facts to grant to the passionate and personal opposition of Cabral and his few adherents, the ment of a preponderating considerations in forming a judgment upon the opportunity or the expediency of this treaty?

Cabral who, in order to see Baez, his desperate enemy, disappear, would rather amove his country to Spain again, or even to Hayti, then stoint himself to reason and to the National will, was in arms against Baez long ago, and before any annexation scheme was speken of, lie started the insurrection against Baez as soon as the revolution in Hayti against Salnave, also his enemy, had gained enough extension in territory to allow him a safe passage by the Haytian side to the Dominican frontiers. In this isolated and almost unpopulated portion of the Dominican Republic, he can with impunity, as every-body may understand, with his few hundred followers, hoss of them professional handits supported and helped

passage by the Haylian side to the Dominican frontiers. In this isolated and almost unpopulated portion of the Dominican Republic, he can with impunity, as everybody may understand, with his few hundred followers, most of them professional bandits supported and helped as they are or at least as they have been by the triumphant revolution in Hayli—he can, I say, dictate with impunity his laws, and send forth his proclamations which are printed and read only abroad.

But whoever knows San Domingo, or is acquainted with the vast extent of uninhabited country which exists between the extreme points of its western frontier—where the insurgents now are—and the more populated and more prosperous territory, in the center of which is located San Domingo City, the Capital of the Republic; whoever is cognizant of the insufficiency, and the intellectual and political inferiority of this partisan chieftain, Cabral, and of the barbarous doctrines practically applied by his present followers to the people and their property, can readily understand that the question of the annexation of that country to the United States, in the mind of the Dominican population, discusted and wearied by so long and useless a waitare, by such a continuous and fatal struggle, wherein the ambition of the leaders and hatred to the opposite party highly predominate, is no more a question of opportunity and time; that it is a pressing question of actuality, and of humanity.

But if considerations of actuality and of humanity in our appreciation of this treaty on this side of the water can only count in favor of the Dominicans, are there not others of a high political and commercial interest, as every one is able to understand for himself, which ought to induce the United States to accept willingly and without hessitation this annexation, so rich and easy at the

ethers of a high political and commercial interest, as every one is able to understand for himself, which ought to induce the United States to accept willingly and without hesitation this annexation, so rich and easy at the same time, which is offered to them!

The mineral wealth and the surprising fertility of the soil of San Domingo are not ought not to be a secret to anybody. In the annals of the discovery of America, it is reported that Diego Columbus was served at his table at the City of San Domingo, an entire roasted pig upon a solid block of gold found in one of the mines of that country. But the aboriginal population of the island being soon destroyed and extinct, those mines have ever since remained descried and abandoned by want of labor. As to the fertility of the soil, nothing could give a complete idea of it. It is a perpetual Spring, where fruits the most rare and the most variegated renew themselves unceasingly under the golden rays of a smiling Autumn which ripens them almost as fast as they are produced.

Neither is there any question of the political importance which would result to the United States from the topegraphical position of that Island in the Antilles. Under this double point of view, then, the sincerity of the vote and the advantages to the Dominicians on one side, and the opportunity for the annexation, and the advantages to be derived therefrom to the United States, on the other, the annexation of San Domingo to the Republic cannot be otherwise than desirable and useful to both countries.

other, the annexation of San Domingo to the Republic cannot be otherwise than desirable and useful to both countries.

It remains to be seen whether the annexation of San Domingo, if accomplished, would render necessary, as it is feared, that of the neighboring Republic of Hayti. Why should one be the consequence of the other? Did the annexation or acquisition of Texas or of California render necessary that of Mexico? Does the acquisition of Alaeka render necessary or unavoidable that of the other parts of North America? These fears are, at least, exaggerated. And, after all, it is not to be expected that the American Government, which, on this question of the annexation of San Domingo, has acted with so much tact and caution in regard to the right of the people there, will ever show likely too anxions to annex the Republic of Hayti against its positive will and design. In Hayti, the people are not yet ready, as they are in San Domingo, for annexation. Public opinion there, in general, would be against any scheme of that sort, until the blacks could be made to see that they have nothing to fear from the prejudices of the whites, and that the relations to be established between the two races could practically be based upon principles of fraternity, equality, and justice. But, in any case, in Hayti, no less than in San Domingo, the Government of the United States (we hope so for the honor of the American people and the great political party which now leads its destiny) would here seek, as under the time of Slavery, to establish its sovereignty over a country unless called to do so by the wish, freely, manifestly, and incontestably attered, of the majority over a country unless called to do so by the wish, freely, manifestly, and mecontestably nettered, of the Maytians distinctly understand this to be the disposition and policy of the United States, they will not have any interest nor seel any desire to foment the Insurrection which now exists against President Baez on the frontiers of the two country. The poly of

tion. Time alone will tell whether such a thing will be good, and if good, whether it will be possible or desirable to both parties.

The presence of the United States on the border of Hayti will necessarily give occasion to more commercial activity in the adjoining localities, to more encouragement to agriculture, and above all, to more constant and regular intercouse between the people of the two commercials and with these relations based upon the same principles of justice and equity which govern the judgment of American statesmen in the direction of the affairs of their country, it would not be astonishing indeed, if he fore long the American people would find in the Haytiens brothers and friends.

Far, then, from having to repulse and to fear the estab-

of American statesmen in the antecaning indeed, if before long the American people would find in the Haytens brothers and friends.

Far, then, from haying to repulse and to fear the establishment of such rolations with Hayti, the interest of the United States—the interest of its commerce and of its politics in the present as well as in the future, more so than I can tell or than it is becoming for me to sayought rather to make them seek anxiously and zealously for those relations, which, if established, as I said before, equitably and in good faith, could not fail to be also beneficial and advantageous to the Haytiens.

THE INSULAR POSITION OF SAN DOMINGO AND OTHER AS for the argument which consists in the consideration of the insular position of San Domingo, it is no more than I have seen reproduced in other newspapers, stating that such a position would give too great facilities for smuggling. I do not think that, after a moment of more mature consideration of the subject, it can hold. How can we suppose that San Domingo, because an island, which lie at the entrance of the harbor of New-York, the great commercial metropolis of Americal How can we suppose that San Domingo, which has fewer ports and less extent of coast to watch, would furnish more occasion for smuggling than the Island of Cuba, which has fewer ports and less extent of coast to watch, would furnish more occasion for smuggling than the Island of Cuba, which has more harbors, a far more extended coast to guard, though very little more Inland territory to offer? Is it not evident that under this consideration, at least, if the annexation of Cuba to the United States would be an excellent thing, that of San Domingo ought to be more so?

It is also objected that the Dominicans are of the Latin race. Did the same objections exist when the United States annexed Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and California! Will it not still exist when the time shall come to annex Cuba; and, later, Canada, whose lower part is almost entirely inhabited by people of French

American population, very soon the population perpet in the new one.

San Domingo, which counts to-day scarcely 160,000 inhabitants, once annexed to the United States, would show, as former and similar experience teaches us, in ten years three times as many; and in less, perhaps, than two generations, could only point to its primitive population by traditional records.

Surely, again, the Latin race cannot mean the African race! But this I will not dwell upon in the presence of

tion by traditional records.

Surely, again, the Latin race cannot mean the African race I But this I will not dwell upon in the presence of the 4,000,000 colored people in the Southern States, who cost so litle to govern and add so much to the material wealth and power of this great Republic, nor do I believe it an argument that could prevail in a committee wherein the Hon. Schator Summer votes with the majority. There cannot be, therefore, from the foregoing consideration a sufficient reason for the rejection of this treaty.

THE DEBT AND VALUE OF SAN BOMINGO.

But is it then because instead of \$1,500,000 which is stated to be the Dominican debt, this debt would most likely be in the neighborhood of \$1,000,000?

Upon this question it seems to me that the Dominican Government and that of the United States ought to be better informed than anybody else, and if the amount which has been stipulated and agreed upon by the two high contracting parties does not exceed \$2,000,000, what can be the reasons to suppose that this debt is nearer \$19,000,000 than otherwise?

But even, supposing that after all, the United States with two to seem \$10,000,000 in order to become the

which contracting parties does not exceed \$1,000,000, which can be the reasons to suppose that this debt is hearer \$10,000,000 than otherwise f.

But even, supposing that after all, the United States would have to spend \$10,000,000 in order to become the proprietors of that rich portion of land, with its numerous mines, its spactous harbors, its navigable rivers, its thick forests of valuable wood, and its soil opened to all kinds of culture, what are \$10,000,000 in proportion to the revenues that the American people could draw from that country in a few years! The Island of Cuba, less rich and fertile than San Domingo, furnished to the home Government, according to the official declaration of Gen. Prim, more than \$83,000,000 per annum, net, after payment of all collection and administrative expenses. What, then, would not San Domingo produce with the free, intelligent, and energetic labor of the Americans!

From all that precedes, if you will take the trouble to weigh the considerations which I herein submit to your attention, you will acknowledge with me, Sir, that among the reasons which are presented to the Senate Committee of none really good and indisputable has been given for the rejection of the project of annexation. The claborate characters, the emightened minds, the righteous and magnanimous hearts of the members of the Committee of the Senate, are sufficient guaranties to the American people, and as well to the Dominicans and their friends, that in this question but just, well-founded considerations for the well-being of the two parties will influence their decision. But however enlightened they may be upon the true interests of their country, however.

Please accept. Sir, with the expression of ents of esteem and high consideration, my dis

THE PRISON ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK.

TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. The Rev. E. C. Wines, Corresponding Secretary

of the Prison Association of New-York, has submitted the 25th Annual Report of the Association to the Legislature of the State, a printed copy of which is on our table. The objects of this Society are three-fold-1. Humane attention to persons arrested, protecting them Encouragement and aid of discharged convicts.
 Careful study of prison discipline, observation of the causes of crime, and inquiry as to the proper means of its prevention. The last is considered the most important of its objects. The statistics of the work of the ociety during the quarter century just ended show the

iss prevention. The last is considered the mest important of its objects. The statistics of the work of the Society during the quarter century just ended show the following figures under the first object named above: 25.50 friendless persons visited in the detention prisons of New-York and Brooklyn, all of them councilled and many of them assisted; 22.20 complaints care fully examined; 6,15 complaints withdrawn at the instance of the Society, as trivial, or founded on mistake or passion; 7,922 persons discharged b the counts on recommendation of the Society, who were young, innocent, committed their offences under mitgating circumstances, or were evidently penitent; a total of 133,922 cases in which relief of some kind has been offered by the Association. During the last 25 years the assistance given to discharged convicts is summed up as follows: 18,209 persons of this class aided with board, clothing, tools, rallroad tickets or money; 4,139 provided with permanent situations; a total of 22,446. Aid has also been extended to thousands of persons connected with the families of the prisoners. For some years a few hundred dollars has been annually distributed on New Year's day among indigent families.

By its act of incorporation it is made the duty of the Prison Association to "visit, inspect, and examine, all the prisons of the State and annually report to the Legislature their condition." There are 4 State Prisons in Station-houses, making about 100 prisons in all the prisons of the State and annually report to the Legislature their condition." There are 4 State Prisons in Station-houses, making about 100 prisons in all These have been visited again and again, their condition and management thoroughly examined, and the facts reported. Upon the whole, the financial, moral, and industrial condition of our prisons has been deteriorating, rapidly of late years, and abuses have multiphed in an alarming degree. One trouble in New-York, as in other States, is the fact that there is no central supreme authority, havin

The Association calls attention to the Prison article in the

The Association calisattention to the Prison article in the Constitution framed in 1857, which was rejected tast Fall, and urges that a similar clause be presented to the people for separate ratification. This clause provided for a Board of Managers, with five members, to which the supreme central authority so much desired by the Association should be given. Their power should extend to all county and otheriocal julis, as well as to general prisons, throughout the State.

The remainder of this very interesting report is devoted to considerations of the nonrees and prevention of crime—reformation, convict labor in its relation to free labor, etc. The Nauthoil Reform School of this harbor is pressed, and the Society areas the establishment of a

THE DEATH PENALTY.

ITS ABROGATION DISCUSSED IN GERMANY. BERLIN, March 5,-It is strikingly true of Germany that the progress of moral development can in each State be most clearly traced in its penal statutes. Although most jurists and enlightened public men are of the opinion that the punishment of criminals by death is not necessary for the promotion of justice, they acknowledge that the greatest opposition to its abolition comes from the most uneducated classes, who are accustomed to demand, in revenge for injuries, punishments much out of proportion to the offenses, and who in private life adopt in practice the same mode for gratifying their angry passions. The progressive spirit of 1848 led to the insertion into the German fundamental law of a clause declaring the penalty of death abrogated, clause declaring the penalty of death abrogated, except where it was prescribed in the articles of war or where it was necessary in the case of mutiny at sea. It was consequently adopted in Weimar, Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, Schwarzburg-Sondershansen, Koburg-Gotha, Anhalt-Dessau-Köthen, and besides in Wittemberg. Electoral Hesse, Darmstadt, Brunswick, Baden, Nassau, Bremen, Frankfort, Oldenburg, and Schleswig-Holstein. But in the reaction which succeeded it was reintroduced in most of these States, only Anhalt, Nassau, Oldenburg and Bremen adhering to its abolition. Nevertheless, when Nassau was annexed to Prussia in 1866, and the Prussian law was extended to that territory, capital punishment was once more introduced. About a year and a half ago this mode of punishment was abolished in the Kingdom of Saxony, and the prospect of the adoption of a similar practice in Baden is very favorable. To avoid many of the bad effects of punishment by death, executions take place within walls. This system was introduced into Prussia in 1851, Wilitemberg and Brunswick in 1853, Altenburg in 1854, Saxony in 1855, Baden, Weimar, and Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt in 1856. Schwarzburg-Sondershausen and Koburg-Gotha in 1857. Hanover in 1860, Bavaria in 1851. Execution is usually inflicted by the guillotine, but on account of the repulsive recollections of the Revolution it was not introduced in the different States of Germany until various periods between 1852 and 1850. There are no complete statistics to show whether the abrogation of the death penalty is calculated to produce an increase of crime, but the materials at hand go far to prove that it is not. As to the necessity of this penalty it is denied by German jurists with great unanimity. Thirty years ago the distinguished Mittermaier wrote against it, and now one of the most eminent writers on criminal law. Prof. Berner of the Berlin University, condemns it in such forcible language that I must not fail to give the gist of his reasoning. except where it was prescribed in the articles of war

law, Prof. Berner of the Bernin Christosy.

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that I must not fail to give the gist of his reasoning.
In his "Lehrbuch des deutschen Strafrechtes" he says,
the penalties should serve three purposes; atonement for injury inflicted; determent from commit-In his "Lebrbuch des deutschen Strafrechies" he says, the penalties should serve three purposes; atonement for injury inflicted; determent from committing injury, and the reformation of crimmals. "Since Beccaria." he writes, "voices become louder and more numerous in contesting the justice and wisdom of the penalty of death, and it can with confidence be asserted that a more mature system of penalties will abolish this mode of punishment. The death penalty does not answer to the general requisites for the selection of means of punishment. Its frequent infliction has a very injurious effect upon the morality of the people, makes it coarse and blunt, awakens cruelty and a thirst for blood, and nourishes the spirit of revenge. The penalty cannot be qualished fand therefore a distinction as regards guilt is impossible. It confines itself less than any other penalty in its effects, to the person of the criminal; for it deprives the family of the condemned forever of their provider, leaves in them a painful remembrance, and, like a specter, frightens their fellows away. Finally, it has the horrible imperfection that through it a human error may never be rectined, and may occasion for all time a judicial murder. The death penalty is no demand of justice." After arguing that it cannot be regarded as a religious command, and even questioning the authority of the state over life and death, he goes on to prove that it does not satisfy the claim or atonement, for it is the result of a demand for revenge, and atonement is the more noble and true the less the penalty is marked with this feeling, and the more it is judiciously and proportionally applied. It certainly is the means of preventing the criminal from perpetrating crime in the future; but it goes far beyond the necessities of the case, for the same result might be attained by adequate imprisonment. The influence it exercises in this respect is much weakened as crimes menaced with death as a penalty render the hope of unjust acquittal more certain of realization, and

by a sentence of death may awaken in him a sense of his evil course. Such cases are rare, and even where a criminal makes such professions they are of a debious character; only two cases are possible—either the criminal has arrived at a sense of his guilt, entertains remorse, and endeavors to reform, or he does not regard his act as worthy of condemnation and adheres to his previous opinion. In the first case society clearly does not need the execution of the criminal, and in the second the death penalty is in contradiction to the demands of a higher morality, which can never approve of a man's being led to the block who has no sense of his guilt, and who is about to expire with the conviction that injustice is done him. As regards the method of aboitshing this penalty, he says; "Only the immature cau deny that the principle of a gradual reform is the only wise principle for one so thorough. But for a century the question of a gradual abolition of this penalty has been agitated. The over increasing number of pardons of those condemned to death have already brought about an abnormal state in the administration of justice. But to apply this principle of a gradual reform in such a way that the principle of a gradual are opinion of the death have already brought about an abnormal state in the administration of justice. But to apply this principle of a gradual reform in such a way that the administration of justice. But to apply this principle of a gradual reform in such a way that the provide of a gradual reform in such a way that the provide of a gradual reform in such a way that the principle of a gradual reform in such a way that the principle of a gradual reform in such a way that the principle of a gradual reform in such a way that the principle of a gradual reform in such a way that the principle of a gradual reform in such a to the demands. Our people above no disponitors to the demands of the modification. Our people above no disponitors to the modification. He may be a proved by the people?" It most certai extreme cases of murd because the differences are not clearly enough defined. Science, therefore, in demanding a complete reform of the system of penalties, has no other resource but to require the entire abolition of capital punishment."

The arguments of such enlightened men as Prof. Berner have at last led to a proposition for abolishing capital punishment throughout North Germany. The most important work which it was thought would engage the present session of the last technical proposing a uniform system of pains.

thought would engage the present session of the Diet, is the bill proposing a uniform system of pains and penalties in all the States of the Confederation. Now, as the penalty of death is a part of the law throughout almost the entire Confederation, the new penal statute book was to retain that penalty. new penal statute book was to retain that penalty, and, consequently, introduce it in Auhalt, Saxony, and Oldenburg, where it had already been abolished. The bill came up last Monday in the Diet, on a second reading, and upon the first paragraph the question arose. Two amendments to the bill were proposed, striking out the words "with death," and question arose. Two amendments to the bill were proposed, striking out the words "with death," and upon these amendments a debate arose which lasted two days. The debate disclosed the fact that most of the Conservatives were in favor of the penalty, and all of the Liberals were opposed to it. There are many divines who are members of the Diet, and all, even those of conservative tendencies, favored the abolition of the penalty. The Plenipotentiary of Saxony in the Council spoke warmly in favor of the Penelicent principle adopted in his country, and was succeeded by a representative from the same State on the same side. "As the more repulsive forms of execution were abolished," said he, "precisely the same objections were urged as are now raised against the abolition of capital punishment. The representatives of Saxony, Oldenburg, Anhalt, Nassan, and Bremen can tell us whether the number of crimes meriting death have increased in their States after the abolition of capital punishment. A French jurist has said: 'Criminals hope not to be discovered, and when condemned, hope to be pardomed.' Of 28 sentences of death in the territory of the Confederation, 44 have been executed; in Holland, of 500, only 101 have been executed. In England, of 164 who were executed, about 100 had been present at an execution."

The Minister of Justice, Dr. Leonhardt, spoke The Minister of Justice, Dr. Leonhardt, spoke against the abrogation of the death penalty. "It," he said, "we start with the only correct assumption that it is the business of the lawgivers to give form and expression to the views of justice existing in the people, then the abolition of capital punishment cannot be discussed, as there is no conviction in the people of its necessity. The bloody drama which took place a few weeks ago on the fields of Panin, near Paris, is not very favorable to the opponents of the death penalty. As I was busy with the preparation of this penal statute-book, and heard of it, the thought presented itself to me most forcibly that thought presented itself to me most forcibly that Providence occasionally permitted such deeds of blood in order to render the proper comprehension of blood in order to render the proper comprehension of justice more clear. [Loud expressions of disapproba-tion.] In North Germany it is not necessary, for it was not very long ago that the murderer Eicke, in one night, burdened himself eight-fold with the guint of blood when he killed father, sisters, and brother, and did not even yield to the entreaties of his mother for her life. In the Duchies there cannot

his mother for her life. In the Duchies there cannot be found a single individual who does not regard the death of this murderer, I will not say as a penalty or an expiation, but as a righteous, moral, necessary consequence of his act."

Among the other speeches on the first day, of most importance is that of Herr Lasker, one of the most prominent of the National Liberals. He said that if the State were in a condition where it was necessary to inflict the punishment of death, it could do so, but not otherwise. Nobody would assert that the condition of Germany is such that the repeal of the death penalty would shake the State, and public security would not be endangered. The individual is so impotent as opposed to the sovereign power of the State when once shut up in *prison for life, and has to such a degree lost all prospect of being released either in a regular or irregular way, that it is by no means processary to mystely take away is life in means the such a special of the processory to mystely take away is life in media the. regular or irregular way, that it is by no means necessary to quickly take away his life in order that he may not be rescared. Out of five murderers not four are executed, and the popular feeling is not so seriously shocked. It has been asserted that the masses in the case of murder demand the death of the marderer in explation of the deed. That this feeling is apparent when called forth by suddenthorror can

readily be comprehended, but it is just as true that this feeling, after the execution of the criminal, frequently changes completely round in favor of the murderer, who appears as a martyr. Through a practical treatment of the subject by simply depriving the criminal of the power to injure, this romanticism will be avoided with the danger attending it.

practical freatment of the subject by simply depriving the criminal of the power to injure, this remanticism will be avoided with the danger attending it.

The second day's debate was distinguished from the first by the presence of Count Bismarck. The first speaker was a conservative divine, who warmly condemned the death penalty as opposed to Christian principles. While he was speaking the Crown Prince of Prussia entered the royal box. The second speaker was Herr Wagner, an editor of one of the journals of this city, of the most reactionary principles, which takes no pains to conceal its dissatisfaction with the Government for its inclinations to ward liberalism; he spoke frequently in a jesting manner in favor of the death penalty. The moment he commenced his speech the Crown Prince left his box, remained absent until the end of the speech, and at that moment returned, thus expressing himself in a very marked manner at ainst that speaker, whom he is said to dislike, and against the sentimental he advocated.

Shortly afterward Count Bismarck spoke. His object was to announce that the arguments he had heard for the abolition of capital punishment, in his opinion, were insufficient to change the convictions of the majority of the Council, of the majority of the Governments, which is in favor of the bill as proposed, and which, after very careful examination of the majority of the Council of the majority of the Souncil of the majority of the Council of the majority of the Souncil of the majority of the Council of the majority of the Souncil of the majority of the Council of the procession of the North German Confederation the processions of that which, without intending an offense to any one I cannot more logically designate than as a sickly sentimentality of the times.

sions, but their convictions arise much more from the carefully considered instructions of their Governments." [Laughter and bravo.]

The question came to a vote shortly afterward when 118 voted for the amendment abolishing capital punishment, and 81 voted against the amendment, This result will simply be to kill the bill. Although there is some talk of a compromise by which the penalty will be retained only for murder. I have been told by leaders of the different Liberal parties that even if such an amendment should be adopted they would oppose the bill on the final vote, unless it provided for the total abolition of capital punishment. vided for the total abolition of capital punishmen

LESSONS OF EXPERIENCE.

We are often asked, "What has been the experi ence of those States which have abolished the Gal lows?" Mr. M. H. Bovee answers this question, a letter to The Press, as follows:

a letter to The Press, as follows:

The abolition of capital punishment is no longer as experiment. It has been successfully tried in three of the States of the Union, and with the most grantfying results. To Michigan belongs the honor of having led the way in this reform. Capital punishment was abolished in that State in 1846, and for nearly twenty four years Michigan has demonstrated the fact that society is as safe and as well-governed without the gibbet as it would have been wirn it. It would be interesting for any legal student to carefully examine the various opinions and statistical information corroborative of the statement that the crime of nurder has decreased in Michigan in consequence of the abrogation of the "bloody law."

Twelve years subsequent to the repeal of the death penalty in Michigan, N. W. Clark, Prison Inspector, sea us the following information touching the experience of that State under the substituted law of imprisonment.

He says: It is estimated by those who have the best means of judging, that of the whole number of murder in the first degree since the dea was abolished, not more than half a dozen of the

Yours, very respectfully,

N. W. Clank, State Prison Inspecte

N. W. Clank, State Prison Inspecte

N. W. Clank, State Prison Inspected

N. W. Clank, State Pris

of their denominations. One possesses the crime to the palloces. I am yours, respectfully, Michigan has never returned to the barbarons is her people being too well satisfied to retain the law imprisonment, which has so much better subserved interests of lustice and humanity than the former law Bhode I stand followed Michigan in the work "Aboutten" in 182, and for nearly eightien years has fused to make hangmen of her Sheriffs. The united concurrent testimeny of her Governors. Super Judges, State Attorneys, and Prison Wardens, established fact that the more certain enforcement of the solution in the law of imprisonment has had the tendency to crease the crime of marder. Space will not permit introduction of these letters, but they will be farm whenever called for. We may, however, alonde to letter of Nelson Viall, Prison Warden, under date of 2, 1868. He says: "The crime of murier has not creased since the abolition of the death-penalty; on contrary, considering the increase of population, if the state of the same of the s

contrary, considering the increase of population, it is diminished."

Wisconsin followed next, abolishing capital punishmet in 1853; and, as we had the honor to take part in the closely-contested legislative battle which resulted in its overthrow of the gibbet in that State, and have carfully noted the effects of the operation of the substitute law, we can speak understandingly on this point. I say statistics in our possession, we are enabled to show had the crime of murder, when we consider the increased population, has decreased nearly forty per cent. Cometions, which under the old law were almost impossibled obtainment, are now made easy when the proof of gis isolear.

These struggles of the public mind to retard constitution, engendered by the brutal punishment which it was

These struggles of the public mind to retard or thou, engendered by the brutal punishment which i expected would follow, have all passed away. The box, once filled by men of little intelligence, so opened to a better class of juriors; and the admin tion of law is no longer retarded by the many abswhich the capital penalty ever places in the way conviction of the criminal.

WHIPPING AND KILLING IN NORTH CAROLINA.

A LIST OF OUTRAGES IN THE STATE-THE KING OF THE KU-KLUX KLAN.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard gives the fol-

OF THE KU-KLUX KLAN.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard gives the following hat of outrages committed in North Carolina with bands of Kn-Klux Klan associations:

In Chatham, Luke Wilson, a selected man, was beard nearly to death; on the 18th of September, another of ored man and wife whitped; and in the same none, at the same and wife whitped; and in the same none, at the same and his wife whitped; and in the same none, at the same and his wife whitped; and same had so man, colored man, whitped; and Samnel Nevelle, Heard Harton, Paul Hinton, and Perry Haughton, white colored man, whitped; and Samnel Nevelle, Heard Harton, Paul Hinton, and John Samtel, white, in the same county, had their heads shaved and were whitped, ballas, a white man, and John Samtel, white, in the same county, had their heads shaved and were whitped, while two colored men were taken from jail and shot, and A. Peck, colored, whitped, In Jenes County, Sheriff Colgrove was killed, and three colored men seer laken from jail, killed, and thrown into the Neuse River. In Sampson county, during the Presidential contest, a colored man was sale at his door. In Alamanee County, which is now under marrial law, Caswell Holt, colored, whitped and afterward shot in his ewn house and left for dead; Joe Havey, colored, whitped; John Bass, mutilated in the stranger Lennard Rippey, white, whitped; Wiff, the thermal Rippey, white, whitped; Wiff, the stranger Lennard Rippey, white, whitped; Wiff, the stranger white, whitped; John Bass, mutilated in a most hornist manner and killed; Porter Medane, colored, whitped; Corliss, the lame school-teacher, whitped; Ringsald, white, whitped; and wyset outdown; George Rippey, colored, whitped; and white, white, white, white, edmand allowed and his house for down; George Rippey, colored, whitped; and wyset outdown; George Rippey, colored, whitped; and wyset outdown, white, whitped; Wiffiam Hornady's house fired into and his wiff hearth white, shale hands, and agree to dissolve their accuracy, and the King of the Ka-Kinki The E